ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

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SULLIVAN'S CASE.

His Attorneys Get Up Very Early

And Make Application for a Habeas Corpus,

Either to Have the Imprisoned Leader of the Clau-na-Gael

Released From Custody Entirely or Given His Liberty on Eail.

The Court Takes the Matter Under Advisement, and Will Not Act Until Friday Morning-Sullivan

Was Remanded.

Ciricago, Ill., June 12.-Alexander Sullivan declined to see any callers at the jail this morning, except his law partners. None of the horde of curiosity seekers who, on one pretext or another gained admittance to the cage where he was, were able to get a glimpse of him. He quietly foiled all such efforts by remaining at the far end of the cell, ju t out of reach of the many pairs of eyes strained in his direction.

To a friend who sent Mr. Sullivan a note from the jail office, expressing unshaken confidence in him and firm belief in his innocence, the famous ex-president of the Irish National League returned the following reply:

their use. Sincerely,

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN," A curious blunder, oppossibly malicious misrepresentation was spread by some of the reporters who gained admission to Mr. Sullivan's house last night when the po-lice entered to make the arrest. It was asserted that just before leaving the residence Mr. Sullivan ostentationsly kissed a woman who suddenly appeared on the staircase. The fact upon which several sensational stories were built is that the housekeeper came upstairs with some trivial message for Mr. Sullivan, and, seeing the crowd, appeared frightened. Mr. Sullivan, who had gone to the rear of the hall for his coat and hat, leaned over and whispered, "Don't be alarmed, Katy." Half an hour later the yarns about kissing were being put up in type in a number of newspaper offices down town. From the remarks made by a friend of Mr. Sullivan this morning there seemed no doubt that an effort would be made, and that without delay to have him admitted to bail. An application, it was thought, would be made to a judge of one of the courts and it be insisted that there is no evidence against the prisoner which warrant a court in refusing when a bond of sufficient amount with reliable sureties is offered. From another source came the report that Mr. Sullivan's friends were considering the advisability of getting out a writ of habeas corpus and the application might be made at any monext to Judge Altgeld's courtroom, and at 10:30 o'clock were in consultation, Mr. Trude said it was very probable that a writ

would be applied for. At 1 o'clock Mr. Sallivan's attorneys finished their consultation, and at 1:15 o'clock Mr. Winde appeared in Judge Tuley's court with a petition, made out in the regular form, asking for a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner was Alex-

The patition sets forth that the verdict Coroner's jury, on the strength of he was committed, is insufficient to hold him and deprive him of the benefit of bail. The evidence produced before the Coroner's jury, on which the verdict was rendered, was insufficient to justify the commitment on any charge. There was no competent evidence, direct or circumstantial, offered or admitted against the petitioner, tending to prove that he was guilty of Dr. Cronin's Cronin's murder, or accessory thereto, or had guilty knowledge thereof, or knowledge of any plot or conspiracy to acne. The Coroner also permitted a large number of witnesses to Cronin suspected in relation to Sullivan, and the Coroner permitted a large amount of incompetent and wholly irrelevant testimony to be introduced before the jury calculated to prejudice the jury against him without shedding any light on the question being investigated. The verdict so far as it reflected on the conduct of Sullivan was the result of passion and prejudice, created by the incompetent and irrelevant testimony admitted oner. The testimony heard was so vol-uminous that it is impracticable to set it out. Sollivan says he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged and that he has had no connection whatever with the murder of Dr. Cronin. He asks that he be brought into court at 4 o'clock this

After listening to the petition, Judge Tuley issued the writ as prayed, returna-

de at 4 o'clock p.m.

There was a big crowd in court at 4 p.m. when Judge Tuley inquired as to what answer had been made by Sheriff Matson

regarding the writ of habeas corpus issued for Alex. Sullivan. In the throng were Thomas Gwindes, Henry Brown and Ed-ward R. McArdle, Mr. Sullivan's law partner. Coroner Hertz was also present. Lawyer A. S. Trude, Senator Duncan and Hiram T. Gilbert represented Alexander Sullivan, while State's Attorney Longenecker and his assistant, Mr. Baker, ap-

peared for the State.

There was a wait of twenty minutes before the big Sheriff appeared, accompanying Alexander Sullivan. The two had walked from the fail, nearly a mile distant, through the public streets. Sullivan had asked that a carriage be telephoned for, but when told that it would take some time, he said, "Well, let's walk. I can stretch my legs."

Another wait ensued until Sullivan's petition was sent for in the cierk's office, State's Attorney Longenecker saying he had been before the Grand Jury in this particular case and had not seen the peti-

"Is this petition for Mr. Sullivan's release or his admission to bail?" asked

Judge Tuley. "For either," said Mr. Trude. "We ask for his release if no indictment has been returned against him. If there is an indictment, then we ask to have him admitted to bail; we base our petition was remanded, therefore, and this shocking crime, or having guilty knowledge of it, shall not be discovered. The whole power of the county is at your time as the man who had hired the furtions at Madison, Wiz., and Berkely, Cal.

upon the statement that there is no evi-dence against Alexander Sullivan except idle gossip and that the evidence is insufidle gossip and that the evidence is insuf-ficient to hold him on the charge of murder. We ask the State's attorney to produce one witness before the bar of this court to submit one piece of legal evidence against the accused."

The State's attorney demurred to Mr. Trude's remarks, and made the point that Sullivan's petition did not set out the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury.
"Have you read the petition?" asked

the Court.
"No; but I have Mr. Trude's statement that he doesn't recite the evidence." "Do you demur to a petition on the op posite counsel's statements?" asked the

Court sharply.

Mr. Trude handed the State's attorney the petition, and snavely said: "Perhaps you had better read this and see what you are demurring to."

Mr. Longenecker read the petition and

Mr. Longenecker read the petition and then renewed his demurrer, and cited the cose of Klepper in the twenty-second Illiwhere it was held that the court should rely on the presumptions of the committing officer rather than on the statement of the accused or his counsel.

Senator Duncan replied to Mr. Longen ecker that the cases of Sullivan and Klepper were different. In Klepper's case the prisoner was personally before a committing magistrate, while Sullivan's commit-ment was made on the finding of a Coro-ner's jury. If the State's Attorney had anything substantial, relevant or direct he should produce it.

Judge Gilbert said it would be a pracfor Sullivan's arrest. It was impossible to "I am very greatful for your kind words.

Time and the truth will justify you in their use Sincerely.

Sincerely. cessory before or after the fact, or whether he had a guilty knowledge of the murder before or after it. He might have had a knowledge that the murder was to be committed without being an accessory, because an accessory must aid or abet in the crime. There was nothing charged in the verdict directly, unless it was that Sullivan had a knowledge of the plot or conspiracy, and the accused should at least be admitted to

Mr. Trude followed Mr. Gilbert, He's aid that the Klepper case cited by Mr. Longenecker was decided in 1882 under the act of 1845. But Sullivan's petition was based on the habeas corpus act of 1874, which did not require that the testimony should be set forth. Besides there was no provision for the reporting of testimony, and it was impossible for the mony, and it was impossible for the accused to get it. Mr. Trude said it was grossly improper to admit in evidence the suspicions of a deceased person, as was lone nincteen times in the Cronin case in one day. The inner workings of a dead man's mind were brought before it. Such evidence would not be sanctioned in a did not know that the evidence was not evidence at all. For instance, a man (Dillon) who said it was right to murder men in England but not right to murder men in America, gave evidence as to Sullivan's alleged speculations through Les-ter, and this was brought in as evidence

inalienable rights of citizens, provided that unless there were positive proof, or a strong presumption of guilt, the necused should not be held in imprisonment. Sul-livan had made no effort to run away. He had been at home at night and in his office by day, and he was not a felon who had been brought back from some State to which he had fled.

Mr. Trude referred to the "night seavwho had been around trying to collect evidence against the accused.

Judge Tuley said: "I am relieved of

some difficulty by the statement of counsel that the object of this application is to admit the accused to bail. A demurrer to the petition is not a proper practice, and ought not to be permitted. The practice is, if the State's attorney desires to raise the question of the sufficiency of the petition, he should move to quash the writ. That is the only way to get the matter in form. It appears to me it would be a hardship to require a prisoner to obtain a copy of the testimony before a Coroner's jury before he can sue to regain his liberty. I don't know whether the Corone

testify to statements alleged to have been has the power to give a certified made by Cronin in his lifetime as to what copy of evidence. The verdict of the Corer's jury is exceedingly indefinite and ormal. It finds that these prisoners informal. were either guilty of the murder or had guilty knowledge of it. It finds neither one thing nor the other. It might have been sufficient had the jury left out 'or had a guilty knowledge.' But the jury have recommended that these parties be held. I deem it proper that the people should answer, showing whether there is sufficient evidence to hold the accused. I think that is due, in view of the indefiteness of the verdict. The only question I have to determine is whether there is sufficient evidence to hold Alexander Sulli-

van without bail.' Judge Longenecker offered to produce the evidence taken before the Coroner and let the Court read over those parts relating

Mr. Trude objected. He said that the nctice in other cases was to put on the stand the witnesses whom the State had to prove the charge made. He wanted the State's Attorney to bring on the wit-nesses and hear them verbally.
"I don't propose to sit here three or four

weeks, as the Coroner did," said the

Court.

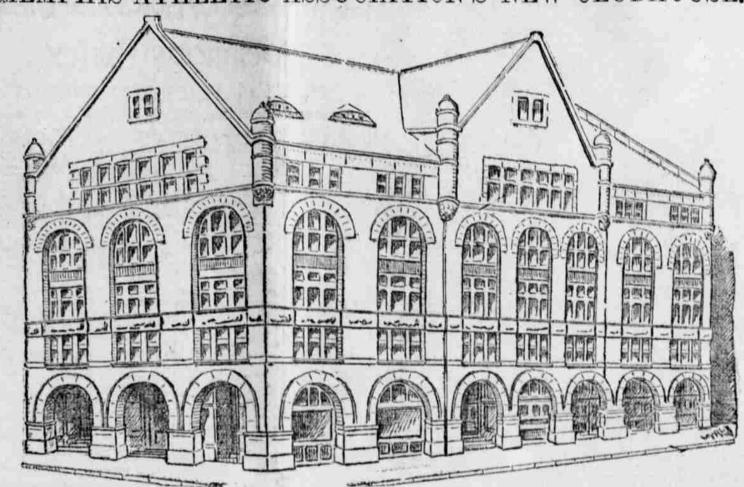
"Your honor won't have to do that. We will never be able to get anything else like that Coroner's inquest," said Mr. Trude. It was finally agreed that the court should take the evidence heard by the Coroner's jury and have the testimony of those witnesses touching on all the alleged connection of Alexander Sullivan pointed out to him. It was some time before Mr. Trude would consent to this. He said that neither he nor his client knew what the evidence was, except by newspaper re-

Then the court suggested that if Mr. Sullivan were not satisfied to leave the matter entirely with him, he could crossexamine certain witnesses on the stand, but the State's Attorney would be allowed

to also put in evidence.

Thereupon Mr. Trude consulted with his client. Mr. Sullivan promptly agreed to leave the evidence with the Court and the law officers of the courns at hand it will be a big upon this commonwealth, a decide if it were sufficient to hold him. The Court said he would consider it fairly, without prejudice, but couldn't promise to get through with the matter before Fri-

MEMPHIS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION'S NEW CLUBHOUSE.



study in a progressive sense. The strides that have been made in the last decade are as startling as they are admirable. This advancement is manifest. Booms and boomlets have not figured in its growth. It is not a city built on paper.

That which tells the story unmistakably is the erection of magnificent buildings. These are the monuments of the commercial and financial success of a municipality. One of the latest proposed acquisitions to the city's buildings is the new building of the Amateur Athletic Association. The word "proposed" in its use here admits of no doubt. It simply expresses the fact that the building is to be. THE APPEAR, realizing its importance, presents with the groutest pleasure this morning an exact engraving of the building as it will stand when completed, on the northwest corner of Union and Third court of justice for a moment. streets. As to the exterior of the build-These statements went out to people who ing very little need be said, as the accompanying engraving gives a complete idea of its simple architectural beauty and massive proportions. Ginger-bread work and the loss of character that accompanies fancy structures, is conspicuous for its the application might be made at any moment. At 9:30 o'clock this morning A. S.
Trude, W. J. Hynes, Judge Dilbert and
Senator Duncan went to the courthouse
for a consultation with Judge Tuley. What
the nature of it was none would reveal.
Then the lawyers went into a private room
next to Judge Altgeld's courtroom, and at

The bill of rights, which guaranteed the

dashence. There is nothing irrivolous about
the building, but it stands out with a bold
dignity, the beauty of which grows upon
one the more frequently it is looked upon.
To those who expected a bizarre compile
tion of bricks and filingere work it will
doubless be a disappointment when first absence. There is nothing frivolous about doubtless be a disappointment when first ooked upon. But the grandeur and real beauty grows with each succeeding glance, and the structure never grows tiresome to

If the exterior of the proud building is monumental its interior is to be made gor-geous. The arrangement of the floors from basement to the top story is periect.

The basement will contain the swim-ming bath, 22 by 35 feet, six baths, two First Floor-Two stores and the small

entertainment hall. Intermediate Floor-Reading-room, 25 by 50 feet; secretary's office, committee-room, private office and laidies' toilei. Second Floor-Parlor, library, reception

room, private and club dining-rooms and billiard-room.
Third Floor-Dressing and closk-rooms for both ladies and gentlemen and twentyeight sleeping apartments.

If the evidence is not sufficient, in the Court's opinion, Judge Tuley can dis-

turned by the Grand Jury, and admit him

A Special Grand Jury.

Carcago, Ill., June 12.-A special

Grand Jury to deal with the Cronin case

was impaneled this morning in Judge

Shepard's court. In addressing the court

Judge Shepard said that he expected a

full, exhaustive, impartial investigation of)

the murder of Dr. Cronin. The entire re-

sources of the county, he said, would be

at the disposal of the jury, and witnesses

who would not testify should be made to

do so. The Grand Jury had in its posses-

Judge Shepard charged the jury as fol-

"The appalling murder of Dr. Cronin

lately committed, demands a most vigorous

investigation. An American citizen has been struck down and killed under cir-

cumstances so horrid, indicative of con-spiracy, premeditated design and malice,

as to warrant the most searching inquiry.

Fortunately the power of a Grand Jury is fully equal to the emergency. Men who can tell of facts and circumstances

that will lead you to the discovery of the

as much perjury to falsely deny knowledge of a fast as to falsely affirm its ex-

testify before you on the ground that his testimony will tend to criminate himself

will excuse any witness, and he cannot falsely employ that personal privilege as a

protection for another without subjecting

msoif to the pains and penalties of per-

jury. It is not the policy of the law that it is better that one or any number of men

should escape rather than that one in-

no policy in such matters, except that every guilty man shall be punished. With all

will be a blot upon this commonwealth, a

blow to the administration of justice and

a frightful menace to the safety of the in-

nocent person should suffer.

Nothing short of a refusal

guilty parties can be made to tell,

sion the power to make them do so.

lown:

Sullivan, if no indictment is re-

ished reading the evidence.

to bail if there is an indictment.

time the Court thinks he will have fin- disposal. Employ your resources, use the

Memphis is a particularly gratifying be the largest hall in the city, its dimen-tudy in a progressive sense. The strides sions being 70 by 1484 feet.

In the rear of the roof is the kitchen,

which is put here to prevent the odors from pervading the building. So it can be readily seen that this building is to be constructed in no small way. Every detail is perfect and all the most modern improvements will be used. The sanitary arrangements are especially note-worthy. Taken all together it will be the finest athletic building south of the Ohio River, and will present an imposing and impressive picture when completed,

Soon after the year of 1883 had been ushered in a coteric of young men, who had learned the benefits to be derived from athletic sports, decided to hold a meeting for the purpose of organizing a dub looking to this end. A meeting was accordingly held at the residence of D. J. len, M. H. McDowell vice-president, and

what is now or will soon be the fluest, lesson. It was decided at a subsequent most complete and most extensive attrictic meeting that all entertainments should be club in the whole South. The first enter- within the means of the club and no adalament was given in May, 1883, The ily apparatus on which the athletes could display their prowes comprised horizontal burs and rings. The other events which filled the program were hardle races, walking matches, egg-race, long jump and high jump. While the credit of the coung club was good, the financial condiion was of a very meager nature. was the reserve fund at this time that the question of purchasing some minor apparatus causoù a long and eathquistic de to whether money should be recklessly spent. In June, 1885, it was decided to make a special fund of the initiation fees for the purchase of apparatus. The first baseball lubs were organized at this time. In Aujust the club made arrangements to move into the Lee Bullding on the corner of Main and Washington streets. The membership was increased to fifty-three, and the dies increased to ight sleeping apartments. SI per month. The members were glee-Fourth Floor-Gymnasium, which will ful. They were flying high. The addi-

power vested in you discreatly and advisedly, but courageously, without fear or

favor, and the result cannot be uncor-

About noon the Grand Jury adjourned

until 2 o'clock. No evidence was beard, but the jury simply organized. Efforts to

ascertain the sentiments of Mesers. Quan and O'Neal, the two Irishmen on the spe-

cial grand jury, were not very product-

ive. Well-known gentlemen identified with each wing of the Irish movement

were questioned as to Quan and O'Neall. It was generally agreed that the two are

of unquestioned good standing in busi-ness and social circles, and have high rep-

utations as men. Further than this n

seemed willing to say.

The panel as a whole is an excellent

one, most of the jurous being prominent

Caucago, Ill., June 12 .- A very strong

chain of circumstantial evidence has been

wound about John J. Marony, one of the

men now under arrest in New York on

suspicion of being connected with the

murder of Dr. Croniu. The story, as

given by the authorities, is as follows:

Photographs were procured of Marony

and McDonald, the other man arrested

at the same time in New York. These

were mixed with a number of others and

shown, first to Salesman Hatfield, of

Revelle & Co., who sold the furniture

subsequently found in the Carlson cottage,

in Lakeview, in which Dr. Cronin was

murdered. Mr. Hatfield, without hesita-

tion, picked out Marony's portrait as that

of the man to whom he sold the furniture. The pictures were then

mixed up and shown to Mr. Throck-

morton, the real estate agent who rented the rooms on Clark street opposite Dr. Cronin's office, to which the furniture was first carted from Revell's. Mr. Throck-

morton picked out the picture of Marony

on the man to whom he rented the rooms.

Once more the pictures were shuffled, and

this time they were shown to Expressman

Martenson, who carted the farniture from

the Clark street rooms to the Carlson cot-

A Strong Chain of Evidence.

business men.

opinion would carry weight

the fifty-three, however, and each mem-ber was pledged to pay his share of the rent in case of a mishap. The rent was \$350 per annum, and was looked upon as Soo per annum, and was looked upon as too extravagant by many of the members. So great was the anxiety of the charter members, a committee was appointed to secure additional desirable members to help them out of the strait into which this unseemity extravagance had launched them. At first the membership was limited. them. At first the membership was limited to fifty, but after going into new quarters it was increased to 100. Soon after this \$100 was appropriated for an athletic out-This extensive and sudden growth of the infant into striplinghood made the revision of the constitution necessary.

The annual election held in January 1834, resulted in the re-election of D. J. McComb and M. H. McDowell. George Storm, who had taken the secretaryship. McComb, which was attended by D. J.
McComb, F. L. Woodralf, Frank How
kins, P. S. Cate, C. C., Currier, M. H.
McDowell, C. B. Cate and W. P. Chapman, D. J. McComb was chosen pressin the treasury at this time was \$218.55 Frank Howkins having resigned, declined in the treasury at this time was \$218.50, Out of this sum \$100 was used infitting up Frank Howkins secretary and treasurer, the rooms. Committees were appointed and a committee was appointed to frame a to look after the different departments constitution. At a school meeting five They were so economical in their expendi-members were added to the club. The fires that each one reported an unexpected first appropriation for superatus reached balance. After this the limit of members the moinst sum of SLs. This was devoted to the purchase of a tent is set and a pair of horizontal bars, and the lot on the southeast corner of Adams and Manassas and it cost the enormous sum of Slot. streets was accured in which the young then were to develop their musclest.

This was the nucleus, the beginning of and right here the club learned a valuable ditional assessments would be made, the entertainments must be no more extensive that the treasury would permit. The constitution was again revise ting the management of the club into the hands of a committee of thirteen, in whom

all powers, including the election of new members, was vested. This was called the Governing Committee.

In June, 1884, D. J. McComb resigned the presidency and M. H. McDowell was elected in his stead, with J. B. Jones as Escape Fred Orgil, F. L. Woodraft, J. vice-president. Owing to the increased duties of secretary and treasurer a salary of \$100 a year was paid to this officer.

The first Governing Committee was composed of E. S. Camp, H. E. Dammann J. S. Dimscomb, W. S. Avery, D. J. Mc Comb, T. M. Graham, Leyi Joy, Jr., E. Mason, Frank Howkins, J. R. Donoho and the officials, M. H. McDowell, J. R. Jones and C. C. Currier

In September, 1884, H. R. Hovey was engaged as an instructor in athletic exer-

niture moved. Neither of these persons

knew what had been done by the other

In each of these cases, the man gave hi name as J. R. Simmons. It now remain

to be seen whether or not the Carison

will recognize him as one of the alleged

ARKANSAS BLACK CAPS.

Helena, Ark.

Jessie Murphy. These men formed them-

selves into a black cap organization last

winter. Their first official set was the

iminary examinatiod last winter, but for

some reason they were not held, but since

that time more evidence has accumulated

Washington, June 12 .- Last year Con-

experimenting with sorghum cane as a

sugar producer. Of this sum, less than

\$15,000 were so expended and Congress

gave the Department the unexpended bal-

ance to continue the work. Secretary

Rusk today decided to expend the entire

sel'd Disputch to The Appeal.

tional expenses of a real clubroom worried | cises. In October the requirements of th c'ub demanded more commodious apartments and the present quarters in the Sneed & Bethel block were secured. The club went into the new and present home with a membership of 184 in May, 1885. The initiation fee was made \$10, and a charter was applied for in October, 1885. Many exquisite decorations and ornaments

were donated to the club by lady friends, and the new rooms were made attractive and comfortable. The income of the club for the year 1885 amounted to \$3,800. In January, 1889, J. B. Jones was elected President, M. H. McDowell, Vice-Presi-dent, and C. C. Currier Secretary and

In May, 1886, the opera "Mikado," was endered by members of the club, assisted by lady friends, with great success, before

A sinking fund was soon after this resited for the purpose of erecting a new

In June, 1886, a park was engaged for outdoor sports. The income for the year 1855 amounted to \$5,100. Special instruc-ors were engaged to give boxing and fencing leasons, etc.
The club was now flourishing, and con-

tinued to flourish. The income for the year 1887 grew to 20,200. In January, 1888, D. J. McComb was again elected president; Kennedy Jones, vice-president, and C. C. Currier, secretary

and treasurer. The Governing Committee for this year was composed of the following contlement M. H. McDowell, F. Orgill, R. H. Bettis, Harry Danmann, D. F. Schoolfield, Laurence Lamb, E. S. Cam R. C. Newsom, T. M. Galbreath, H. T. Martin and J. P. Edrington, All these committee men pledged themselves to de vote all the time they could to further the movement for a new building. In May 1888, the property of John Overton, Jr. was secured, on which to erect the new building, for the sum of \$20,000.

ice-president; E. S. Cam, secretary. Board: Fred Orgell, F. L. Woodraft, Penton, H. B. McComb, W. L. Hos ins, F. B. Hunter, Hugh Pettit, J. P. Ed-

rington, Geo. Gantt, Jr., Geo. R. James, Directory of Building Committee: D. T. Porter, president; Jno. Overton, Jr., vice-president; D. J. McComb, secretary. Board: Laurence Lamb, W. A. Gage, S. H. Brooks, R. A. Bettis, Geo. Ganit,

Jr., H. Dazomann.

Building Committee in charge erective work: Jos. T. Penton, Jno. Overton, Jr., S. H. Brooks, D. J. McComb.

THE DELAY.

Why the Samoan Question Drags.

The Claim of the Germans for & Nominal Indemnity

Is What Makes Our Government Hesitate in Signing Protocols.

It is a Case Where Such Action Should Neither be Asked for

Or Granted by the United States, and in All Probabilities it Will Not Be-The German Contention Irreconcilable With Our Views.

NEW YORK, June 12.-The Herald's Washington correspondent says: I learn authoritatively that the question of nominal indemnity to Germany, or no indemnity at all, for the Samoan attack upon the German landing party last December, is the cause of the not unreasonable delay at the State Department in authorizing our Commissioners at Berlin to affix their signatures to the treaties,

This question is still under careful consideration by the Secretary and by the President, who is giving his personal attention to it. They have no wish to submit the Administration to either partisan or popular criticism, or to burden their friends in the Senate with the defense of their action, when the treaty shall go to that body for ratification, by accepting even the naked principle of an indemnity as long as there is a reasonable prospect that Germany, for the sake of lasting peace and good neighborhood, may be induced to waive what is now but a matter of sentiment.

In point of fact, our Government does not admit that the case is one where the German Government should either ask or expect indemnity, either in substance or upon principle. The State Department view is that the German aggression upon and active intervention in the political affairs of the Samoan people, all conducted by and under the official color of the German consulate and navai squadron, constituted a state of quasi war between Ger-many and Samoa, and justified the chief-tain, Matasia, in considering the conduct of the German naval force at Fagali as a hostile demonstration or movement and treating it accordingly, which is exactly what he did, and only did.

The German contention is irreconcilable with this official American view. Their Commissioners at Berlin have stoutly maintained the argument that the only war or state of hostilities in Samon was between two native factions, and that official German action was strictly limited to the protection of German subjects and property against a barbarous people and practices, and to a mild and cautionary punishment of the conscious insolt of a petty and half-civilized ruler of a faction.

They insisted that Mataafa was perfectly aware of the non-beligerent and merely cuttionary character of the German naval visit to Fagali, and that it was in the general interest of civilization and commercial eral interest of civilization and comm ecurity that a reasonable. ademnity should be made by the Samoan Government, when reconstructed, for this wanton attack upon the unsuspecting deschment of the German marine.

The validity of this position was not for ne moment, nor in the smallest extent, conceded by our commissioners, and I am advised that it found not a particle of English support, but in view of the concessions by Germany in the matter of the reparation of King Malieres, and the embarrasament to future German relations with Samos, and the wound to German self-esteem of the emphaticand published declarations of Prince Bismarck on respect d exacting signal reparation for this and other assaults upon German dignity, should now be utterly abandoned, our commisioners, subject to the approval of their Government, have consented to a masked retreat in the form of a nominal indem-

To this the President and Secretary of State will agree, and when convinced there can be no treaty without it, for as my informant says: "Mr. Blaine has no idea of giving up the substance for a shadow, though he would mightily like the shadow in addition."

There is a possibility that our legation at Lomlon has been called upon to see if it be not practicable to exert pressure upon Berlin through the Marquis of Salisbury to remove this one obstacle to an immediate and successful closing of the conference, but I have not tonight been able to verify this as a fact. At all events, if Gormany obstinately stands out for the shadow of a nominal indemnity she will get it, but the satisfaction of it will probably be all taken away by the explanations to be given at the proper time and place as to why our Government yielded a point upon which regards itself as theoretically unassail-

A matter of minor difficulty which, however, no longer stands in the way, is that of the nature and extent of tripartite intervention in the rehabilitation of the na-tive Government. Mr. Blaine has been unflinching in the determination that the result of the political state of the Islands shall be one of complete and lasting independence. The proposal of a mixed com-mission on land titles, advocated by for-eigners, gave him no concern, it being a cessity of the situation and quite as important to American interests as to those Germany, besides which it did no harm to Samoan autonosay, and the principle of it has long been familiar, in the ex-territorial jurisdiction exercised or participated in by the United States in such so-called arbarious countries as Turkey, Egypt,

Morocco and Japan.
The return of Malieton is to be a personal reparation, not a regal restoration. True, he is King do jure, a circumstance not at all disagreeable to our authorities, but his becoming or remaining King de facto is a matter that he and his fellow Samouns will have to settle among them-selves. It will not be possible to prevenpreponderating German interests from publishing their influence or corruption. But the State Department has resolved that every excess for open intervention, however excessed, shall be avoided by the treaty. The determination is extremely acceptable to the Australians, and accounts for the handsome support our commissioners have received from their British colleagues at Berlin, Lord Salisbury has brand from the colonial office since he instructed Lord suckville to stand fast by the German Minister in the conference at

Wash ngton in 1887.

THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE WILL MOVE IN REAL EARNEST SOON.

brothers named Williams who reuted the After an Examination of Some 500 Mon, as to Their Competency to Serve as Jurors, Twelve of Them A Number of Them Put in Jail at Are Belected.

HELESA, Ark., June 12. - Late last night eputy sheriffs lodged in the county jail at this place the following negroes, who are charged with a barbarous murder: Arthur Bentley, John Bentley, Dan Ford, John of twelve men were finally selected and Hughes, Seyborn Hall, John Harris and taking out from his home of a negro lows: Joe Williamson, age 31, occuption, farmer, Methodist, T. P. Williams named Dan Reynolds, who lived near Trenton. They charged him with being too antimate with one of the regulator's wives. They stripped him naked, then whipped him to death. They had a preagainst them and the Grand Jury indicted gress appropriated \$100,000 to be used by the Department of Agriculture in

Thus it is that the great libel suit of the Rev. Frederick Howard vs. sixteen members of the First Baptist Church of this city and three newspapers of the State is ready for hearing and the trial will begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The de-fendants have withdrawn their motion for severance and all the parties will be tried other. There will be about 200 lengthy ositions to read and about seventy five

HOWARD'S LIBEL CASE.

Jackson, Tenn., June 12.-After consuming two whole days in examing nearly 500 men as to their competency, the jury sworn in this evening, and as the case is one of the most important, and the trial will be one of the most sensational known in the history of the State, we give the names and description of the jury, as foiage 45, occupation, farmer, Methodist; B. Williamson, age 32, occupation, farmer, Methodist; A. J. Maiss, age 32, occupation, farmer, Methodist; D. W. Pearcy, age 28, occupation farmer, no church; W. C. Pipage 28, occupation miller, no church J. H. Bantiu, age 28, occupation farmer, Baptist, G. W. Chamberlain, age 49, oc-cupation farmer, Methodist; T. W. Gurley, age 49, occupation farmer, Methodist; W. Harris, age 40, occupation farmer, Methodist; L. F. Baker, age 42, occupation rmer, Baptist; D. B. Gordon, age 25, ocupation farmer, no church,

or 100 witnesses to be examined orally, sidge Swiggart, of Union City, will sit in the case. It will take two or three weeks of try the case. It is feared there will be roulde before it is ended, as bad blood is

amount this year and made the following allotments: Rio Grande, N. J., \$7,500; Morrisville, Va., \$7,500; Kenner, Ia., \$5,000, Meade Center, Kas., \$12,000; Conway Springs, Kas., \$8,000; Attica, Kas., \$6,000; Medicine Lodge, Kas., \$6,000; Ness City, Kas., \$4,000; Stirling, Kas., experiment station, \$2,500; Cedar Falls, Ia., experiment station, \$2,500; Central Chemiperiment station, \$5,000; Central Chemi-cal Control and Direction, \$15,000. An Arkansas Man's Luck Corr or Mexico, June 12.—The first prize, \$20,000, in the Public Beneficence Lottery, was won in Arkansas,